FLEET ADMINISTATIVE ORGANIZATION

4.3

Terminal Objective:

- **Upon completion of this unit of instruction, the student will demonstrate knowledge of the operational and administrative organizational structures of the U.S Defense Establishment, from the National Security Organization through individual commands, of U.S. defense strategies, different warfare roles, and “From the Sea” philosophy as applicable to the U.S. Navy.**

Enabling Objectives:

- **4.25 Describe the administrative chain of command within the fleet organization from the Secretary of the Navy to the individual unit commanding officer.**
- **4.26 Identify the major responsibilities of the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV).**
- **4.27 Identify the major responsibilities of the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO).**

Enabling Objectives:

- **4.28 Identify the major responsibilities of the U.S. Navy's Major Type Commands (TYCOMS).**
- **4.29 Identify the major responsibilities of Group Commands.**
- **4.30 Identify the major responsibilities of Ships or Submarine Squadron Commands and Air Wing Commands.**

Question and Answer Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIN

Secretary of State:

Honorable Colin Powell

Secretary of the Navy:

Honorable Hanford Johnson

Secretary of the Navy:

- Responsible for the functioning and efficiency of the DON
- Responsible for formulation of DON programs and policies
- He is a civilian and ‘‘handles the politics’’ for the Navy
- Directly responsible to SECDEF for administrative control

Chief of Naval Operations:

Admiral Vernon Clark

Chief of Naval Operations:

- Professional head of the Navy.
- Takes precedence above all other officers of the Naval service.
- Member of the JCS.
- Principal advisor to the President, SECDEF, and SECNAV on Naval matters.

Component Commands:

- **Have both operational and Administrative control over assigned forces**

Type Commands:

- **Administratively own ships, submarines, or aircraft.**
- **“Setting deployment schedules and assigning units to operational commands.”**
- **Examples:**

  COMSUBLANT/ COMSUBPAC

  COMNAVSURFLANT/ COMNAVSURPAC

  COMNAVAIRLANT/ COMNAVAIRPAC

GROUP COMMANDS
CONTROL UNITS
ASSIST TYPE COMMANDERS
WITH
GIVEN GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
ADMINISTRATIVE TASK
Greenland
(DENMARK)
ICELAND
Anchorage
Mackenzie
CANADA
Peace
Great
Lakes
Seattle
Los Angeles
North
Atlantic
Ocean
750
1500 km
Hawaiian
Islands
(U.S.)
Mexico
CUBA
HAITI
DOM. REP.
GUATEMALA
JAM.
BELIZE
Puerto Rico (U.S)

Squadron/Air Wing Commands:

- Control similar vessels or aircraft within a specific geographic location (Homeport/Air station).
- Examples:

  COMDESRON 8

  COMPATWING 11

  COMSUBRON 1

Unit Commands:

- **The Commanding Officer of each shore unit has both administrative and operational control over personnel and equipment.**
- **Examples:**
  - **Naval Aviation Schools Command**
  - **NAS Supply Department**

PRES
SECDEF
OPS
ADMIN
JCS
SEC NAV
UNIFIED/
COMMAND
CNO
COMPONENT COMMANDS
NUMBERED FLEETS
TYPE COMMANDERS
TF
TASK FORCE
GROUP COMMANDERS
TG
TASK
GROUP
SHIP SQUADRON/AIRWING
TU
TASK UNIT
TE
TASK ELEMENT
SHIP, SQUADRON

IN
SUMMARY

Who is directly responsible to the SECDEF for administrative control ?

SECNAV

Who is responsible for the functioning and efficiency of the Department of the Navy?

SECNAV

Who is the principle advisor to the president, SECDEF, and SECNAV on administrative matters in the Navy?

CNO

Who is the senior ranking officer in the Department of the Navy?

CNO

Who has administrative control over ships, subs, and aircraft?

Navy Type Commands

Who is responsible for making assignments to the operational commands?

Navy Type Commanders

Who assists TYCOMS in carrying out administrative tasks?

Group Commands

Any questions?